

# The Fresno Weekly Republican.

VOL. XXIII.

## FILIPINOS DISPERSED

They Lost More Than  
10,000 Men.

DRIVEN BACK TEN MILES

The List of Our Casualties  
is Complete.

DUBOCE'S GALLANT CHARGE

The California Colonel's Timely  
Dash Saved an Entire Regiment  
of Regulars From Being Cut  
Off.—Dewey's Grim Warning to  
Aguinaldo.—He Would Lay  
Manila in Ruins if the Insur-  
gents Should Enter It.—No Fur-  
ther Serious Fighting Reported.  
Desperate Bravery of Ygorates.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—Careful es-  
timates place the Filipino losses  
up to date at two thousand dead,  
three thousand five hundred  
wounded and five thousand taken  
prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The import-  
ant news in Washington was the ratifi-  
cation of the peace treaty, and the re-  
ceipt of the lists of the casualties from  
General Otis.

Prompted by General Otis' promise  
of last night to send along the list of  
casualties at the earliest possible mom-  
ent, the friends of the soldiers at  
Manila besieged the war department  
today by telegram and word of mouth  
for information from the scene of the  
battle in the Philippines. The list was  
long in coming, a fact explained by the  
cutting of the telegraph wires along  
the American front which prevented  
earlier reports from the division com-  
manders. In the meantime came a  
cablegram from Admiral Dewey that  
caused some temporary commotion by  
creating the impression that hostilities  
had been renewed by the insurgents.  
Up to the close of office hours,  
however, nothing had come from Gen-  
eral Otis to confirm this inference and  
such cablegrams as did come from him  
touched upon other matters entirely,  
so it was assumed that there was no  
foundation in fact for the apprehen-  
sion.

As to the change in conditions  
brought by the ratification of the  
treaty today, there is a variance of  
view, and Adjutant General Corbin and  
Second Assistant Secretary Ade, of the  
state department, were giving attention  
today with the idea of being able to  
send full instructions for his future  
guidance to General Otis immediately.  
The extreme view on one side is that  
until the Spanish government ratifies  
the treaty it is not legal in effect. Ac-  
cording to that view, the United States  
government is stopped from proceeding  
beyond the lines in Manila for the time  
being. By the other extreme view, the  
United States government is free to do  
just as it pleases in the entire group  
of islands and will therefore proceed at  
once to complete the military occu-  
pancy of the islands. Perhaps there  
is justification for this last view in the  
fact that the Filipinos were Spanish  
subjects nominally when they broke the  
terms of the protocol, and thereby re-  
leased the United States from its ob-  
ligations.

The medium view and that which is  
likely to be followed, is that General  
Otis is justified in doing anything that  
is necessary to protect his army and all  
American and foreign interests in Man-  
ila, even though this obliges him to  
assume the offensive and go outside of  
the old lines in pursuit of the insur-  
gents who may be seeking to reorganize  
and recuperate from their late de-  
feat with an intention of attacking  
again or even threatening the Ameri-  
can cause.

Secretary Long this evening said that  
no additional orders had been sent to  
Admiral Dewey and he did not anticipate  
that any would be necessary just  
now. He had been acting on the  
theory that the President desired to  
follow the most liberal policy in dealing  
with the Filipinos and there was no  
reason now to change that policy.

The cable started for Norfolk at 3  
o'clock this afternoon with a supply of  
ammunition and other needed stores  
for Dewey's fleet, via the Suez canal,  
but it is not the intention to send fur-  
ther naval regiments.

It was learned upon query at the war  
department that all the American  
troops at Manila have an abundant  
supply of smokeless powder. The regu-  
lars have the Krug-Jorgenson rifle and  
about 5000 of the same weapons are in  
the hands of the volunteers.

It is no secret, now, that the authori-  
ties here were preparing to arrest  
Agoncillo just as he fled, but probably  
they are not sorry that he got away  
safely and thus relieved them from  
the performance of a disagreeable task.  
The conduct of the remaining members  
of the Filipino junta is still closely  
watched and while the treatment to be  
accorded them has not been deter-  
mined, it is recognized that they are

in a precarious position legally and can  
secure immunity only by the exercise of  
the greatest discretion.

### THE CASUALTY LIST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—When General Otis' casualty lists began to come  
over the cables they were somewhat  
confusing, probably due to the fact that  
there are 15 different lines between  
Washington and Manila. The imme-  
diate effect was to cause some error  
to be made in the reported list of killed.  
After great difficulty the officials of the  
war department arranged the previous  
casualty lists into the following single  
list, which is believed to be substan-  
tially accurate and was made up as  
an official substitute for the prior lists.

### FIRST BRIGADE.

First Division.

Tenth Pennsylvania, Major E. J.  
Bridger, left wound, slight.

Lieutenant Albert J. Buttermore,  
left knee, slight.

Sergeant Joseph Sheldon, Com-  
pany H, slight flesh wound,  
slight.

Private Hiram Conger, Company  
D, abdomen penetrated, serious.

Private Edward, lung penetrated,  
serious.

Private Deubell, flesh wound,  
back, slight.

FIRST MONTANA.

Private Reynolds, Company H,  
slight wound in ear.

Private Charles Rummels, flesh  
wound in leg, slight.

Private Hayes, Company H,  
missing, probably killed.

Private John Sorenson, Company  
L, head wound, probably dead.

Private Mayersick, Company C,  
longs penetrated, serious.

Corporal Schinner, Company L,  
slight wound thigh.

FIRST COLORADO.

Private Orton, Twever, Company  
B, wounded left thigh.

Private Charles S. Morrison, Com-  
pany B, wounded left hand.

Private Maurice Parkhurst, Com-  
pany B, wounded in pubes.

Private C. D. White, Company  
D, missing, supposed to be  
drowned.

Private Elmer S. Duran, Com-  
pany I, killed, shot in chest.

Corporal William H. Erie, Com-  
pany I, wounded in left knee.

Private Charles J. Haugh, Com-  
pany I, killed, shot in head.

First Lieutenant Charlie Haugh,

FIRST SOUTH DAKOTA.

Private Horace J. McCracken,  
Company H, killed.

Private Fred E. Green, Company  
I, killed.

Private William J. Lewis, Com-  
pany I, killed.

Private Benjamin Phelps, Com-  
pany K, wounded right thigh.

Corporal Eugene E. Stevens,  
Company K, wounded in right  
thigh.

Private Frank McLain, wounded  
in right hip.

A SPANISH VIEW.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—The newspapers  
here today publish an interview with  
a minister who declared that the Philip-  
pines are "going to cost the Americans  
dear, as the Filipinos are not so  
susceptible to bribery as the Cubans."

The minister is quoted as adding:  
"The Americans will repulse any at-  
tack on Manila, but such a victory will  
be of no advantage to the United  
States for the insurgents, embittered  
by defeat, will be less disposed to make  
any arrangement and the struggle will  
go on in the Hinterland, which is  
something like thirty thousand square  
miles in extent." The Americans  
who are absolutely incapable of mount-  
ain warfare, the minister said, are  
very unfavorable to the Americans  
who are capable of making an  
arrangement with the Filipinos.

"The Americans are very critical. They  
will be compelled to grant independence  
to the Filipinos in spite of the fact that  
they will thereby bring upon themselves  
the world's ridicule."

The minister also expressed the hope  
that the rupture at Manila would  
influence the United States, "because  
the anti-annexionists will point out  
that the annexation of the Philippines  
will demand enormous and un-  
calculable sacrifices of men and money."

Continuing, the minister said: "The  
rebels, therefore, have shown clever-  
ness in choosing the eve of the ratifica-  
tion of the treaty for an outbreak,  
as it is very regrettable that the opening  
of hostilities will necessarily aggravate  
the situation of the Spaniards in the  
Philippines."

INSURGENT LOSSES.

HONG KONG, Feb. 6.—The latest ad-  
vice from Manila say that the rebel  
forces have been driven back ten miles  
and their losses are estimated at 1000  
killed or wounded.

During the fighting the United States  
warships shelled a train loaded with  
insurgents. Colonel William C. Smith,  
of the First Tennessee, was in the thick-  
est of the fight when attacked and fell  
from his horse.

The official list of dead and wounded  
has not yet been submitted for publica-  
tion and it is impossible owing to the  
fact that the regiments are scattered  
to obtain a reliable list except from  
headquarters.

Two Filipino commissioners from Ilo  
Ilo and four rebel officers were arres-  
ted here this morning after boarding  
the steamer Uranus. Many suspects  
have been arrested in various parts of  
the city.

FIRST IDAHO.

Major Ed McConville.

Corporal Frank R. Calvert, Com-  
pany B.

Private James Fraser, Company  
C.

FIRST CALIFORNIA.

Killed.

Private W. A. Goodman, Company  
D.

FIRST IDAHO.

Major Ed McConville.

Corporal Frank R. Calvert, Com-  
pany B.

Private James Fraser, Company  
C.

FIRST WASHINGTON.

Killed.

Corporal George W. McGowen,  
Company A.

Private Ralph W. Simonds, Com-  
pany A.

George Rechart.

Frank Smith.

Matthew H. Cherry.

Sherman Harring.

Edward H. Perry, Company I.

Walter N. Hanson, Company L.

Arno H. Meckel, Company H.

FIRST WASHINGTON.

Wounded.

Sergeant Samuel E. Bookler, Com-  
pany L.

Corporal James Neary, Company  
M.

Musician Jos. W. Oberberger, Com-  
pany M.

SIXTH ARTILLERY.

Killed.

Private Guy P. Soden, Com-  
pany E.

Corporal Henry F. Thompson,  
Company M.

Private Jesse A. Hale, Company  
A.

Private Maurice Seaman, Com-  
pany A.

Private Louis V. Dietz, Company  
D.

Private James Harvey Knight,  
Company M.

Private Charles W. Douglass,  
Company M.

Private Frank H. Eisinghausen,  
Company M.

Private Charles A. Seitz, Com-  
pany M.

Private Alphonse Bonner, Com-  
pany M.

Private Peter A. Storment, Com-  
pany L.

SIXTH ARTILLERY.

Killed.

Private W. A. Goodman, Company  
D.

FIRST IDAHO.

Killed.

Private J. J. Dowar, Company K.

Tom Bryar, Company L.

Joseph Maher, Company M.

FIRST WASHINGTON.

Killed.

Corporal George W. McGowen,  
Company A.

Private Ralph W. Simonds, Com-  
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Sergeant Samuel E. Bookler, Com-  
pany L.

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M.

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pany M.

CONFLICTING NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Secretary

Alger came over to the White House

at 2:30 o'clock and left a half hour

later. While with the President a dis-  
patch was received from General Otis

giving a list of the casualties at the  
engagement yesterday and Saturday

night. The secretary said he did not  
interpret Admiral Dewey's dispatch

this morning as showing that the fight-  
ing is now in progress. He thought

it was fled early in the engagement

and had been delayed in transmission.

If the battle had been in progress when

General Otis filed his casualty dispatch

this morning he felt sure he would

have mentioned the fact. Mr. Alger</p



# SHOULD LOSE NO MORE TIME

## In Signing Growers' Contracts.

### President Kearney's Warning to Producers.

Wants the Association on Firm Footing Before He Leaves for Germany.

**KNOCKED OUT AGAIN.**

the next mail, and then see that your neighbor has done or shall do likewise.

M. THEO. KEARNEY,  
President.

Fresno, February 3, 1899.

#### A Very Good Bid.

It was at an auction room. The place was crowded, and the collection of furniture, art, and bric-a-brac being usually chosen, the bidding had been very spirited. During an interval of the sale, a man with a pale and agitated countenance pushed his way to the auctioneer's side and engaged him in a whispered conversation.

Presently he stood aside, and the auctioneer rapped attention with his little hammer.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said in a loud voice, "I have to inform you that a gentleman present has lost his pocket book containing \$200. He offers £50 for its return."

Instantly a small man in the background sprang upon a chair, and cried excitedly, "I'll give you £100." —Tit Bits.

# MARKARIANS IN COURT

## Their Hearing Begun Yesterday.

### A Large Array of Legal Talent Present.

F. J. Haber Tells of the Insurance on the Stock.—Confession Not Yet Introduced.

**PICKETT'S DAME.**

The Trading Stamp Nuisance Must Go.

J. W. Kenyon, the trading stamp agent, received another set back yesterday from Judge Webb in his attempt to beat the city ordinance imposing a license of \$200 a quarter on the trading stamp business. Judge Webb denied the petition for a writ of habeas corpus and remanded Kenyon to the custody of the Sheriff. Kenyon has not yet been arrested. In fact, he was never in the custody of the Sheriff and was only nominally in the custody of Marshal Woy. The Marshal will today act in the matter.

Kenyon was fined \$20 by Recorder Clark for violating the ordinance, and the fine should be promptly collected, the agent should be arrested. It he wanted to run the business, he should be arrested again.

It is probable that an appeal will be taken to the supreme court. In his decision Judge Webb held that the license was not exorbitant.

#### Died From Diphtheria.

Zella, the 11-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Watt, died at the home of her parents, 927 N. street, yesterday. The cause of death was diphtheria. This is the second death from the dread disease reported in the country during the present week.

#### BORN.

**MAXWELL.** In this city, January 29, 1899, to the wife of J. F. Maxwell, a son.

#### The Situation in Madagascar.

(Correspondence London Times.) We have by no means heard the last of Madagascar. The French have sent out an army of officials. Indeed, the functionaries far outnumber the civil population, and they are making themselves beloved of none. The law allows one month's forced labor, but the officials are enforcing as much as six months, so that the laborers have taken to the bush, and private employers cannot get hands to work for them. The taxes are oppressive, and in some cases downright foolish—e.g., an annual tax on every head of cattle and every hectare of rice cultivated. The result is that the cattle are being slaughtered, so that beef is already scarce and dear, while rice, which was formerly exported, has now to be imported. The natives are cutting down the India rubber trees, and the whole country is unemployed. A functionary close to Nossi-Bé tried to force the 12-year-old daughter of a chief to live with him as his concubine, but she succeeded in escaping and raised the country. About nine or ten officials have been killed, and the northwest coast is in a state of open revolt. At the northeast, it appears that if France found herself at war or in difficulties, there would be a general massacre of French officials.

Trade is languishing. The two chief American firms have left or are leaving—it is merely liquidating old stock. The French have imposed a differential duty which gives French manufacturers an advantage of about 32 per cent. French goods are charged 4 per cent and English goods 50 per cent of their value. The coasting schooners employed by the large firms to supply their branch trading stations have come under the French flag by January 1, 1899, and the Germans are sending their men rather than submit to this law. Proctors, the English firm, is doing good business, but only by importing French goods instead of English. Altogether Madagascar furnishes an instructive object lesson in the methods of French colonization, and might repay further study from those who contend that the flag has no perfect readiness when wanted.

It is not to be expected that the average inland grower can have any conception of the great amount of detail work and the months of time it will take to do that work in the most thorough manner, with the least expense and in a way that will assure success under any possible contingency, no more than he can be expected to understand what materials are required and how they should be put together in the erection of a business block, or in carrying out an important engineering work, or in any other undertaking requiring special knowledge and skill not already acquired by him. My object in writing is to arouse the growers to the danger to their own interests which is involved in this lack of knowledge and consequent apathy and neglect. Not having this necessary knowledge, or having it, but being unable to give it time to the subject, they have selected competent business men as a board of directors, whom they have instructed to carry out the object of their association, and whom they will hold responsible for any failure. Now these directors, understanding thoroughly what should be done and the proper time in which to do it, have called upon the growers as the first and most important work of all, that they one and all sign the growers' contract, so that the foundation of our organization shall be laid broad and deep. Surely we should not wait out our only salvation and hope of success lies in organization, and that if we are to prevail over our enemies we should rally together instantly at the first call of our leaders and, shoulder to shoulder, press on until complete and final victory comes.

This chapter has often been made and I confess with strong proof of its truth, that farmers may be successful as producers, but not as business men.

The raisin growers of California have, in the past season, presented a brilliant exception to that general rule—one that has attracted the attention of bankers, property owners and business men all over California, and for which they have been highly complimented on all sides. Shall we, after having accomplished so much for our own benefit and for others, now through apathy or from narrow and petty selfish motives, fall back into the old rut of disorganization and ruin?

I can not think so poorly of the intelligence of the men, 80 per cent of whom last year in the free of doubt and distrust bred of four years of failure, have nobly won a marked success.

Let us therefore, throw aside all personal theories, animosities or grievances and work together with all our might, for the complete success of our association; and as the first step in that direction let every man, whether grower, business man or property owner, consider himself a committee of one to secure at once the signing of the growers' contract, so that the foundation of our organization shall be laid broad and deep.

Proctors, the English firm, should at this late day be prompt to tell our only salvation and hope of success lies in organization, and that if we are to prevail over our enemies we should rally together instantly at the first call of our leaders and, shoulder to shoulder, press on until complete and final victory comes.

FOR A FRANCHISE

### Application Will be Made Tomorrow Night

On Behalf of the Proposed Street Railroad.—Statements of Shipments.

S. N. Griffith, the promoter of the proposed electric city and suburban railroad, will apply to the City Trustees Monday night for a franchise. He will appear before the board personally and explain the project and the line of the proposed road in the city. At the next meeting of the Supervisors Mr. Griffith will also ask for a franchise in the county over the route already explained in the Republican.

Mr. Griffith is daily receiving replies from the vineyardists and winemakers on the line of road in reference to the amount of shipments. This week he will send a man out to make a thorough canvass of the field, and to compile additional statistics. The replies in condensed form, received to date:

Eisen estate—150 cars per annum of wine; men employed, 15 to 25 per month.

W. J. Baker—10 to 12 tons of dried fruit, 80 tons of raisins, 200 tons of green grapes to whiskey; employ 6 to 30 men.

Lamarco vineyard—85 to 115 tons of raisins and employ from 25 to 30 men.

Estrella Blanca vineyard—is to 35 tons of wine (15 tons each) and from 6 to 10 cars of raisins.

Margherita vineyard—11 carloads (tons each) of brandy 12 carloads wine.

Caledonia vineyard and orchard—25 carloads of raisins, 2 of figs.

Estrella de Oro—40 cars of raisins and 5 of figs.

Herman C. Eggers—100 carloads of fruit.

E. Kennedy—250 tons of raisins, includes supplies shipped to vineyard.

F. H. Sinclair has returned from San Francisco, where he was visiting friends during the past week.

"And we may catch a whale," replied Mr. Hinds.

The court overruled the objection and the witness answered that he did not remember anything that Crutcher had said in conversation with himself and Mr. Goodwin.

After answering the customary formal questions the witness was allowed to leave the stand and Joshua Peckham, proprietor of the Pleasant View lodging house, was called. By this witness the prosecution sought to show the enormity of the crime committed in setting fire to the store. The lodging house is directly over the furniture establishment and 20 rooms were in it at the time.

The defense says the object of introducing the evidence of Mr. Peckham and Mr. Hinds strenuously objected to its admission. He contended that a description of the building such as Mr. Peckham would give could have no bearing on the case. The court, however, overruled the objection and the witness desisted the house. There were four rooms directly over the store which, it is alleged, was set on fire.

E. R. Higgins was the next witness called. He testified to the location of the fire and how it was extinguished. He examined the building afterwards and discovered the automatic contrivance for setting the fire.

The machine was produced in court and its operation was explained by the witness. Asked if he knew the contrivance would start a fire, he replied that it would go on to explain that he had made a machine the exact duplicate of the one in court and with it had succeeded in igniting a box of shavings placed in a proper position.

Monroe Goldstein was the next witness. He was the first to break into the store after the arrival of the fire department. He entered through the rear door. A strong odor of kerosene was perceptible. After the fire had been extinguished he found a quantity of partially burned clothes pipe which also smelled of kerosene.

W. Parker Lyon testified to having been appointed appraiser by Mr. Goodwin. In company with Mr. McWhan he estimated the loss on the burned stock and submitted the estimate to Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Haber. Mr. Parker thought the estimate too low, whereupon he was informed by Mr. Haber that his appraiser had agreed with the defense.

The hearing had been set for 10 o'clock in the morning and at that hour the attorneys were on hand. Judge Church arose and asked for a continuance until next week, stating that Massie as his clients had only been arrested a few days ago he had not had time to look into the case sufficiently. He wanted time to prepare the defense and investigate the charges more thoroughly.

Attorney Hinds requested that the cause be postponed until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

The attention of the court was called to the fact that the fire started in the rear of the building, and that the rear door was partially open. Attorney Everts consulted with Attorney Clark, who was an eye-witness to the killing, a youth named Jennings, of an interesting and varied history, claimed that Conductor Massie of the train killed Roberts off, and it was to inquire into this matter that the request was continued last Monday, as Massie, it was said, was ill and could not be present before last evening.

Mr. Massie's testimony was in effect as follows: I live in Oakland and am conductor of train 15. Left here at 12:30 on the morning of the 29th with Ed Whitney and Richard Powers as brakemen. Powers was on the rear end. Whitney was on the engine. I saw quite a number of hobos get on the train, three or four on each side. All were running to get on the head engine. I saw four standing in the vestibule on the baggage car and ordered them off. They were standing on the steps and were not sitting on the train box.

The position of Roberts at the time was the pivotal point in the contention. If he had been sitting on the box, as Jennings declares, the conductor would have kicked him, but if he had been on the steps, it would have been impossible to have booted him, as the boy was in the way. Massie was closely questioned touching this point, but he was positive that Roberts was not sitting on the box.

Continuing, Massie said that he saw two young fellows running along Main street toward the train and they boarded it below the water tank. He then walked through the baggage car from the first platform of the coach and ordered them off. He had his lantern in his hand, and he motioned to the men, and said, "Get off there, get off there," calling the motion to the world. There were probably two or three on either side, he said. He pointed positively that he struck or kicked them, and drew a diagram to show that it would have been a physical impossibility for him to have done so. The car was going at the rate of 8 or 9 miles an hour at the time, and the men, who are much more agile in boarding a train than a great many train men ought to be able to plumb on and off at that speed without any danger. It is said, and he did not pay much attention to it, that he did not know that Roberts had been killed until he reached Oakland.

When told that the place from where he ordered Roberts off and the spot where he was killed were separated by two blocks, Massie immediately jumped at the theory that he met his death in trying to reboard the train but, District Attorney Everts said he did not think so.

Herbert Jennings, whose guardian he said, lives at No. 2937 Mission street in San Francisco, and who was doing excellent work in the gurnies in which he was allowed to catch up, was not given much of a show, but this year he will take his regular turns behind the bat and his friends are confident that he will make a brilliant record for himself.

Chance will leave toward the end of this month for the Hudson Hot Springs, New Mexico, where he will join the Chicago team, that location having been selected as the training quarters. There the men will get in condition for the season's work, and when they are ready to start back they will play several exhibition games along the route and will probably in that way make expenses.

Chance has obtained permission to go to the hot springs whenever he chooses and he will leave so as to arrive there several days in advance of the team.

When asked how a professional national league team trains the catcher replied that the men just keep themselves in good condition and practice regularly a few hours in the forenoon and afternoon of each day. They do not train like prize fighters, and they are not confined to any diet, although they are restricted in the consumption of refreshments of the liquid form.

Chance's many friends in this city will watch his career this season as he will be the best player in the city.

"Did you issue him policies for that amount?"

"Yes, two policies each for \$1500," answered the witness.

"That made a total insurance of \$3000 on the stock and fixtures did it not?"

"Yes."

"Did you visit the store on the morning following the fire?"

"Yes, I went there in company with Chief Higgins of the fire department. I found the rear room badly burned. The walls were charred and the ceiling also. I did not see the Markarians at the store."

"When did you first see one of the proprietors?"

"Later in the forenoon of the same day. Frank Markarian came to my office and inquired about the insurance. I told him that I had not told my company concerning the loss and that an adjuster would arrive on the following day."

"When did you again see Markarian?"

"On the next day. Frank came into my office again. B. Goodwin, the adjuster, was present. He had a talk with Markarian to which I did not pay much attention. I left them together and went over to my desk to do some writing. Pretty soon Goodwin came to me and asked me to direct him to a notary public. I went with him and Markarian to the office of H. Z. Austin. They drew up a statement of the fire—I think it was concerning the fire—then I think he was leaving the office and Markarian signed it. They then went to my office and shortly afterwards agreed to submit the loss to an appraisal. Goodwin selected W. Parker Lyon, and Markarian selected S. N. McWhan."

"About 1 o'clock in the evening Goodwin informed Markarian that the amount of the loss was \$1500. He paid him \$1000 cash and Markarian cancelled the policy which had been issued to him in March. The November policies were not cancelled."

"Did Conn. Crutcher ever take part in any conversation between yourself and Mr. Markarian or Mr. Goodwin?"

"He paid Attorney Hinds."

"Mr. Harris—"We object to that question."

The attorneys for the defense

complaint to want all the witnesses in this case to testify before Mr. Haber.

"Did Conn. Crutcher ever take part in any conversation between yourself and Mr. Markarian or Mr. Goodwin?"

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## FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

CHESTER D. HOWELL, Editor and Manager.

The Great Newspaper of Central California.

807 and 809 J Street.

Largest Circulation.—The Most News.

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## RATIFICATION.

The action of the Senate in ratifying the treaty of peace is a matter for congratulation; the narrow majority by which it was passed is a matter of humiliation. In the face of a state of actual war, brought on by an anomalous situation out of which there was only one possible way, there should not have been a single vote against taking this way.

However, the thing is done, and high time it was! The next thing is to face the responsibilities it brings. The victory at Manila over the insurgents appears at this writing decisive enough to guarantee peace if we enforce it with firmness. As peace is what we went to the Philippines to enforce, the first thing is to give our representatives there the power and support to make possible the necessary firmness. The next thing is to let them alone, to pacify the islands and establish a temporary government, and then wait for the report of the Philippine commission before establishing a permanent policy.

The world is intriguing war. Between the civilized nations of Europe war would be such a horror that they willingly burden themselves to the limit of endurance for armaments that are only a temporary makeshift to postpone war. There may be one more war between them, but there can be only one. With or without this war, the era of permanent peace among the historic nations must soon begin. But the hitherto unhistoric nations are just becoming historic, and if left to themselves will fight out their long salvation by centuries of war just as we have done. The world needs peace, and therefore it can not leave these peoples to themselves. It must enforce peace on them, even at the cost of war. The few that are killed are as nothing compared to the many that would otherwise fall victim to future wars.

Incidental to the enforcement of peace will be the introduction of civilization, but peace must be enforced, even on those races unfortunate enough to come under the control of nations like France and Italy whose peace does not guarantee much else. The Philippines are our share of the problem, and we must solve it in the light of the experience of the rest of the world. We need not predict that experience, but we must not deny ourselves in advance the right to profit by it.

There is a lesson in the threat of the insurgents to use the Sulu pirates against Dewey. It shows ignorance, in the first place, for a single fast cutter, armed with machine guns, could sweep every Moro from the sea. It shows also that the cohesive force of Aguinaldo's government is not at all measured by his unity of action in revolutionary fighting. It is just possible that Tagals and Moros might fight together in a common insurrection, but it is inconceivable that they could work together in a common government afterward. They have been such desperate enemies for centuries that they would kill each other at sight. It is of such discordant elements as these, bound together by the sheer love of fighting, that the insurgent army is made up. Such a band may do for destructive purposes, but is helpless for constructive effort. The only constructive power in the islands must be the American government.

The expansionists and anti-expansionists are quite likely to have an object lesson of the sorts of governments favored by each working side by side. An Americanized government will probably be well established in parts of the Philippines, while some other parts are still entirely unorganized, and American control will be extended gradually, as the situation beyond its limits becomes intolerable. Whatever faults may be found within the American lines, the situation outside of them will give a fair idea of what the situation everywhere would have been if we had left matters to themselves. It will be only fair to judge our success by contrast with this standard.

A letter has been made public written by General Engen last July, in which he referred to a criticism of himself as "a diabolical, infamous, false, libellous letter," called the writer of it a liar with a dozen accessory epithets, and threatened to chastise him personally. Evidently the "emotional strain" which rendered the general "temporally irresponsible" had lasted for several months. In fact there is good evidence that it has lasted at least twenty years. It is high time that the "strain" is relieved.

The situation in Madagascar indicates the incapacity of the Latin races for colonial enterprises, and is another of the many examples of "how not to do it." The government of the colony is for the benefit of the governors, not the governed, and the result is that it benefits neither. The only safe way to rule dependencies is to look out for their interests. Home interests will then take care of themselves.

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## BE PRACTICAL.

## A SUGGESTION.

It is to be hoped that the semi-official paper read before the Minister of War yesterday by Rev. J. M. French, on "What church members should do to secure the election of proper City Trustees" does not fairly represent the sentiment of the ministerial body. According to Mr. French the church people must beware of the advice of newspapers and party leaders, and must stand together in a fight to destroy the saloons. "If in this matter we do our duty, every saloon in Fresno will be closed."

Now, if Mr. French knows anything about the actual situation, he must know that every saloon in Fresno will not be closed, in matter who does his supposed duty.

A hundred policemen, every one an ardent Prohibitionist, backed by courts and law-makers of the same persuasion, could not close the saloons of Fresno, and it is a dangerously careless use of language to assert that such a thing can be done in the face of the evident certainty that it can not be done. It is one thing to have a purpose and another thing to produce a result. The only possible result of any action in regard to the saloons of Fresno will be to change their character, and the result of over-radical action would be to change that character very much for the worse. Which does Mr. French consider the lower, the saloons of Fresno, which the law permits, or its brothels, which the law forbids? Does he care to reduce the saloons to the latter level?

We hope that our Board of Supervisors will attend the meeting in a body, or, if this is impossible, that at least the chairman and two members, constituting a majority of the board, can arrange to go.

## CEMETERY ROAD.

The time has evidently come when the efforts of the Republican in behalf of the Cemetery road must be supplemented by an active personal canvass on the part of the soliciting committee. The Republican's list now amounts to \$388.55, leaving \$231 yet to be realized.

Most of this must be contributed by firms and individuals, and while the amount is not large the time is too short to wait for all the people willing to subscribe to bring in their subscriptions.

The Republican urges every one to bring in his subscription without waiting for a collector to come after it but experience shows that there are plenty of people who will wait. We therefore suggest that the canvassing committee go to work at once to gather in the tardy but not unwilling subscribers. There will be no harm at all in pushing extra zeal to raise even more than the required amount, as any surplus would find more than sufficient use in the cemetery itself.

In the death of Count Caprivi, Germany loses a statesman whose services have been too little appreciated by the outside world. As the successor of Bismarck, he was naturally measured by the Bismarckian standard, to which no man in the world but Bismarck was equal. But history will give him credit for having accomplished much that even Bismarck could not have done. Bismarck was a partisan, and favored the Agrarians to the exclusion of every other interest. Caprivi came to office at a time when other interests demanded recognition, and consent to join with practical men to do a practical thing in a practical way, so much the better for the city, but if they will insist on closing their eyes to plain facts and rushing blindly after a dream, they must not expect to be followed by those who can see by daylight.

W. W. Mangum of Smedes, Miss., claims to have made a success of the use of monkeys for cotton picking. He has 300 large monkeys employed on his plantation, and claims they work cheaper, pick more cotton, and pick it cleaner than the negroes formerly employed. Unless this story is a "fake," it indicates an entirely new and interesting aspect of the labor question. Is the time coming when we shall have monkey exclusion laws to match our Chinese exclusion laws? And if a monkey can pick cotton and do other low grades of labor, is he to be ranked as a domestic animal or a laborer?

If the report is true that a lobby of Sheriffs prevented the passage of the bill providing that insane patients should be taken to the asylum by trained asylum attendants instead of deputies more accustomed to handling criminals, it indicates that there are too many Sheriffs in California who are not fit for their places. A Sheriff who would oppose such an evident measure of humanity, merely to save himself a fee, is not fit to have control of either the county or his doing harm. If his own people catch him they ought to hang him without ceremony.

The experience of the fire department in getting to the Hotel de France is another reason for a vigilance, or some form of safe and open crossing over the Southern Pacific tracks. The No. 3 fire laddies were left to fight the fire alone until the engines from this side of the track could search out a place to cross. When the fire is on this side, the No. 3 boys frequently have the same trouble, and are delayed from reaching fires by closed crossings. The railroad tracks should not be a barrier to fire engines or anybody.

More than a thousand bills have been introduced at this session of the legislature. Are there twenty of those for whose passage there is any earnest demand?

Fifteen members of congress who had failed to get their public building bills through inaugurated an infantile filibuster yesterday to prevent any other bills from going through. And yet, according to the constitution of the United States, each of these members must be at least twenty-five years old!

The New England Society.

At a meeting of the officers of the New England society held February 8, 1890, it was decided to have no entertainment on Washington's Birthday. A discussion of plans for the annual May Day picnic followed and the following committees were appointed: On location—W. C. Colson and W. D. Noble. On entertainment—A. L. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Snow, Mrs. B. Lorenz, Miss Ruth French, Charles E. Jenney, On refreshments—Mrs. H. O. Baker, Mrs. G. B. Noble, John Luce, W. B. Bannister, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Fox.

For broken surfaces—sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles, there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits of frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 179 Mariposa Street.

The Alabama legislature has passed a law requiring the hoisting of the flag over every school house in the state. Thus does one war wipe out the traces of another.

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# PEACE TREATY IS RATIFIED

The Opposition Breaks  
Ranks.

There Was But One Vote to  
Spare.

Manila Battle Won Over Waver-  
ing Senators.—Bills Passed  
in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The treaty of peace negotiated by the commissioners of the United States and Spain at Paris was today ratified by the senate, the vote being 67 ayes to 27 noes, or one vote more than the two-thirds majority necessary to secure senatorial concurrence in a treaty document.

The vote was taken in executive session and until the injunction of secrecy was removed, the result was supposed to be private, but the vice president had no more than announced the figures before senators rushed out of every door leading from the senate chamber, declaring that the treaty had been ratified. Some made the mistake of stating that there were three votes to spare.

There was in fact only one vote more than was necessary—the balloting resulted 67 ayes to 27 noes.

No vote has been taken in the senate since that of the repeal of the suspending clause of the Sherman law that has been followed with as close interest as was the vote today. This anxiety was due not only to the magnitude of the question at issue, but to the uncertainty which attended the matter up to the last moment. Only the select few knew how Senators McEnery of Louisiana and Jones of Nevada would vote half an hour before their votes were cast, and not even those knew when the bells rang for the executive session at a quarter past 2.

Many of the vast throng which was turned from the galleries after the doors were closed in response to Senator Davis' motion, lingered in the corridors, all waiting eagerly for the first news from inside. It was generally understood that the first forty-five minutes was to be given to speech making, but the crowd apparently was prepared for this delay.

Within the chamber the interest was even more intense. Very few senators left the chamber, except those engaged in the cloak room in trying on the one side to gain votes for the treaty and the other to prevent a break in the ranks. Senators Aldrich, Lodge and Elkins, who have given their especial attention to securing the necessary votes to insure ratification, were doubtful of the result when the secret session began, while Senators Gorman and Jones, the leaders of the opposition, considered their forces intact. Half an hour afterwards it was whispered about that Senator McEnery had been won over on condition that his declaratory resolution should be adopted subsequent to the passage of the ratification resolution. When this was confirmed, it was known that ratification was assured, for Senator McLaurin had already announced his intention to vote for the treaty in view of the condition of affairs at Manila. Senator Jones went over at the last moment, making the one vote more than was necessary. There was no applause when the result was announced, but many senators heaved a sigh of relief and rushed from the chamber to give the news to the waiting world.

In advance of the voting, speeches were made by Senators Ross, Money and Fairbanks. Senator Stewart, who had just arrived from his successful campaign in Nevada for re-election, announced informally during this period of the session that in his entire trip across the continent he had not encountered one man who was opposed to the ratification of the treaty.

Senator Ross read a brief written speech announcing his intention to support the treaty as in the interest of peace. He entered somewhat into the legal questions involved, saying that he saw no obstacle in the way of ratification from that source.

Senator Money reiterated his opposition to the treaty and made a last plea for a modification of the agreement. He asserted that if the friends of the treaty had agreed to a modifying resolution the vote could have been secured much sooner, and as it would have carried assurance of pacific intentions on the part of this government, it would have prevented the hostile conflict at Manila.

Senator Teller here interrupted the Mississippi senator and there was quite a lively exchange of words. Mr. Teller announced his belief that the opposition to the treaty was responsible for the Manila battle and Mr. Money declared this view to be absurd.

Mr. Fairbanks spoke at some length, his speech being the first he had made since the debate began. He spoke in appeal for unanimity of action in order that the country might present a harmonious front to the outside world in dealing with so important a question.

Mr. Botkin's Appeal Granted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Mr. Botkin's attorneys gave notice today of an appeal from the conviction and sentence of life imprisonment, recently passed upon him. Judge Carroll Cook allowed ten days' execution and twenty days in which to prepare a bill of exceptions.

That the culminating event had arrived. The call proceeded quickly until the name of Senator McLaurin was announced. He created the first stir of the occasion by a speech in explanation of his vote for the treaty. This was the initial break in the ranks of the opposition. Mr. McLaurin made a brief statement in explanation of his change of position, giving the present hostilities in Manila as reason for it.

"I am, as I have been from the first," he said, "irrevocably opposed to the expansion of our territory and should have voted against ratification but for the news that has come to us over the cable in the past two days."

He then went on to say that the attack upon our troops had brought about a new condition of affairs and that he should vote for the treaty.

This announcement created a hubbub of excitement for, while some senators were informed that he had decided upon a change there were many who were not in possession of this information. The announcement brought some of the opposition to his side with remonstrances, but he replied to them that he could not any longer see his way clear to cast his vote against the treaty.

He also referred to the agreement to pass the McEnery resolution as a pledge against expansion. In view of this promise and in the hope that ratification would lessen bloodshed in the Philippines he would, therefore, he said, cast his vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Jones of Nevada did not vote on the first roll call, but came from the cloak room before the vote was announced and by unanimous consent made a brief and feeling speech. He said that he was against expansion and if he thought the ratification of the treaty meant expansion he would not vote for it, as he considered a policy of expansion would prove the ruin of the country. The vote in the Senate in the past two or three days in his judgment were likely to determine to whom expansion than anything that had happened, but at this time produced a crisis which made the ratification of the treaty necessary. He considered it a patriotic duty to vote for the treaty and consequently cast his vote in the affirmative.

With Mr. Jones' vote added the roll call stood as follows:

Nevs—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Butler, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Colton, Davis, Dobek, Eriks, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Galloping, Gove, Gray, Hanna, Houghsbourg, Harris, Hawley, Jones (Nevada), Kenny, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McLaurin, McMillin, Martin, Mason, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pettus, Platt, Pritchard, Quay, Rose, Sawell, Shoup, Simon, Spender, Stevart, Sullivan, Telzer, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wadell, 57.

Navy—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffey, Clinton, Cockrell, Daniel, Gorham, Hale, Heffelford, Housz (Arkansas), Maloy, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Murphy, Pascoe, Pettigrew, Raylins, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Vest, 27.

Absent and paired: Messrs. Cannon and Wilson for Mr. White against, and Messrs. Prout and Wilmot for Mr. Purple against.

On the motion of Senator Davis it was then ordered that the tie and may vote be made public and soon afterwards the doors were opened and the senate proceeded with the legislative business, attempting to pass the McFerry declaratory resolution as per promise to that senator.

Naturally the President was gratified at the vote and so expressed himself.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—This was suspension day in the house and quite a number of bills were passed. The census bill prepared by the house committee went through by 172 to 42.

**THE ADAMS CASE.**

Application Made to Have Barnett's Body Exhumed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The only public move in the Adams poisoning case announced for today is the promised application of the district attorney to the supreme court for permission to exhume the body of Henry C. Barnett, H. C. Barnett's brother and Dr. Benjamin Douglas, who attended Barnett when he was ill, declare that Barnett died from natural causes and not from poisoning and it is intimated that Barnett's brother may object to the district attorney's application to exhume the body. If this is done and the court refuses to grant the permission owing to lack of evidence of a crime having been committed, the best part of the contention made by the district attorney to his public statement that he who poisoned both Barnett and Mrs. Adams will fall through. The police declare that these allegations of the district attorney were made or even which they investigated and then discarded, and say that he has no new facts in the case with the exception of the theories furnished by Harry Corbin who is now a frequent visitor at the district attorney's office.

The police which prompted the combination of the engine builders in the success of compressed air as a motive power.

## J. P. MEUX DEAD

The Well-Known Attorney Passes Away.

Succumbed to Malarial Fever and Tuberculosis.—Brief Sketch of His Life.

From Tuesday's Daily.

J. P. Meux, the well known attorney, who had been very low for several weeks past, died at the home of his brother, Dr. Meux, at 11:20 yesterday forenoon. The end had been expected for some time, as the attorney kept slowly sinking, despite everything that medical science could do for him. Death was the result of a complication of malarial fever and tuberculosis. Mr. Meux had been illing for a long time, and, in fact, ten years ago he had come here for his health, but it was not until six weeks ago that he took to his bed. He was unmarried, but leaves a brother in this city, Dr. Meux, and a brother and sister living at his old home in Staunton, Haywood county, Tennessee.

Mr. Meux was born in Haywood county, Tennessee, on April 12, 1846. He remained there until he was 12 or 13 years of age, when he attended the Memphis high school, but at the breaking out of the war he went home and remained with his mother, while his elder brother, the doctor, joined the army. After the war Mr. Meux went to Toronto, Canada, where he studied for two years, after which he attended the University of Virginia, taking one year in the academic course and another in law. He then graduated in law from Cumberland University.

He said that no partisan political advantage could possibly be claimed by any one in the ratification, and held out the view that solid support of the administration would be of vast advantage to the administration in the present crisis. In this connection he referred to the opening of hostilities at Manila and expressed the view that the ratification of the treaty would do much to prevent further bloodshed and restore quiet.

"Let us," said he, "ratify the treaty and then settle our differences concerning the question of expansion afterwards. These questions can wait, but the emergency is too great for any postponement whatever in the ratification question."

From 3 o'clock the vice president interrupted Senator Money, who was then speaking to announce that the hour had arrived for a vote. But one amendment was offered that proposed by Senator Vest, placing the Philippines on the same footing as Cuba in the treaty. In the temporary absence of Mr. Vest it was presented by Mr. Gorman.

The voting on this amendment proceeded quickly and 29 all the senators were present it was soon disposed of.

The votes of senators were closely scanned for pointers on the approaching vote on the treaty itself. The only vote considered at all significant of a change favorable in the treaty was that of Mr. McEnery, who voted against the amendment. Senator Jones of Nevada, McLaurin and Kennedy voted for it.

The vote was immediately announced and pages were sent scurrying through the corridors to announce to the few senators who were not in their

seats that the culminating event had arrived.

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This announcement created a hubbub of excitement for, while some senators were informed that he had decided upon a change there were many who were not in possession of this information. The announcement brought some of the opposition to his side with remonstrances, but he replied to them that he could not any longer see his way clear to cast his vote against the treaty.

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Mr. Jones of Nevada did not vote on the first roll call, but came from the cloak room before the vote was announced and by unanimous consent made a brief and feeling speech. He said that he was against expansion and if he thought the ratification of the treaty meant expansion he would not vote for it, as he considered a policy of expansion would prove the ruin of the country. The vote in the Senate in the past two or three days in his judgment were likely to determine to whom expansion than anything that had happened, but at this time produced a crisis which made the ratification of the treaty necessary. He considered it a patriotic duty to vote for the treaty and consequently cast his vote in the affirmative.

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# ALKALI AND IRRIGATION

## Seepage Waters in the Subsoil.

### Evils Due to Excessive Irrigation.

#### Interesting Observations by George H. Maxwell, Member of the Irrigation Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The recommendation of the secretary of agriculture in his last annual report that an appropriation of \$50,000 should be made for an investigation into the complex problems of irrigation which confront us, many thousands of farmers have attracted a much wider attention to the subject of irrigation than it has ever received in the past as an agricultural problem. In his report the secretary of agriculture says:

"It is clear that a crisis has been reached in the life of the communities in which agriculture is dependent upon irrigation for its success. The laws and institutions relating to irrigation, which have grown up in these communities, have in many ways proved superfluous and unsatisfactory, so far as there is a widespread feeling that radical and immediate action is demanded for their reformation. Unfortunately, the accurate information on which sane intelligent reformers can be based is almost wholly lacking. As the problems which concern these communities are, in a general way, the same and in many particulars affect the national as well as local interests, it is highly appropriate that the national government should undertake investigations to aid in the solution of the problems of irrigation. As many of these problems are directly connected with those in other agricultural lines in which this department and the experiment stations are working, it is my judgment that this department should be put in a position to adequately organize and conduct important investigations in this line."

"I recommend that an appropriation of \$50,000 for irrigation investigations be asked for in the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year."

Under the appropriation made by the last congress for irrigation investigations, the department of agriculture has just issued an interesting and valuable pamphlet on "The Alkaline Soils of the Yellowstone Valley from a Preliminary Investigation of the Soils near Billings, Montana," by Milton Whitney and Thomas N. Means.

The pamphlet is for free distribution and a copy can be had by writing to representatives in congress or to the secretary of agriculture for it.

The conditions which exist in Montana are very similar to those which exist in certain sections of all the arid states, and the facts and data contained in this bulletin are of vast importance to every land owner in any of the states where irrigation is necessary.

In the introduction the authors of the bulletin say: "Hildgar has pointed out for years that the only safe practice in bringing a new area under ditch is a soil which is at all likely to have alkali and to keep the surface under very thorough cultivation so that a minimum amount of water shall evaporate from the surface of the ground and that there shall be no accumulation of seepage waters in the subsoil."

"It these investigations do no more than to show the full results of over irrigation and the necessity of intelligent and careful application of water to the soil and the importance of underdrainage, where the alkali cannot be otherwise controlled or removed, the authors will be well repaid."

to take an active interest in it and to send for copies of those government publications as they are issued.

Every commercial and industrial organization in the west should take the matter up vigorously and work to extend the membership and national influence of the irrigation congress, which will meet again next fall in Montana.

#### FAIR WEATHER PREVAILS.

Another Killing Frost Predicted for Tonight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

The following are the seasonal rainfall to date as compared with those of same date last season and rainfall for 24 hours:

Last. This. Last.

Stations 24 Hours Season Season

Burke ..... 06 18.08 19.19

Red Bluff ..... Trace 13.08 7.27

Sacramento ..... 00 1.85 5.62

San Francisco ..... 02 7.77 5.41

Fresno ..... Trace 3.72 2.31

San Luis Obispo ..... 00 7.50 2.5

Los Angeles ..... 00 2.90 3.75

San Diego ..... 01 3.65 3.12

Yuma ..... 00 3.43 2.23

The weather is partly cloudy in the Sacramento valley and over the central Rocky Mountain region, cloudy in Nevada and snowing in Northern Arizona. Elsewhere on the Pacific slope fair weather prevails.

Scattering light rain or snow fell in all districts during the day.

The pressure has risen rapidly over the plateau region.

The temperature has risen slightly in the southern and central portion of California and fallen elsewhere west of the Rocky Mountains, except in Southern Arizona.

Conditions are favorable for fair and continued cold weather with killing frosts, never enough in exposed places to injure citrus fruit Saturday.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours ending midnight, February 4:

Northern California—Fair Saturday; continued cold with killing frosts; light north wind.

Southern California—Fair Saturday; continued cold with killing frosts; light north wind.

WICHITA, Feb. 3.—The train men on a south-bound freight train this morning found the dead body of a man in a box car. Coroner Collins took charge of the body and ordered an autopsy, which revealed that death had been caused by strichnine poisoning. A bottle partly filled with strichnine and also a bottle containing a small quantity of alcohol and strichnine was found in the pockets of the dead man's clothing. It was clearly a case of suicide. The car in which the body was found was brought from Tehama this morning. The body was that of a man between 35 and 40 years, about 5 feet 6 inches tall, with a dark brown mustache and hair of the same color, slightly gray. It weighed 160 pounds and was dressed in a good suit of black clothes.

#### Suicide on a Train.

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#### Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Secretary Alcorn has received a telegram from Lieutenant Governor of the City of Havana, showing a greatly improved sanitary condition in that city. His telegram is as follows: "Death rate for January forty per cent below that of last year. Causes are sanitation of streets and houses, cleaning local points of inspection, vigilance in watching and isolating infectious cases, medicines and supplies to sick, and food to starving citizens."

#### More "Embalmed" Beef.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The war commission continued the preparation of the report to President McKinley behind closed doors as usual today. No reply has been received to the telegram addressed by the commission to James N. Farman, at Chester, Pennsylvania, requesting him to come here for the purpose of testifying as to the alleged embalming of beef for the army, which he stated that he saw while at South Omaha last year. A member of the commission today said that the report is nearly ready for submission to the President.

#### QUARANTINED.

Guests Forcibly Detained in a Hotel.

#### Outbreak of Smallpox in Omaha is Encountered With Radical Measures.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A special to the Record from Omaha, Neb., says:

The spectre of an entire hotel full of guests being quarantined and armed policemen standing at every door and window to prevent the people escaping is presented in Omaha tonight.

A squad of armed policemen raced to the scene and when the guests started on their accustomed duties this morning they were driven back into the house by force. Travelling men begged to be permitted to get away, guaranteeing to leave the city by the first train or on foot if necessary.

Several daring fellows who preferred any sort of an adventure to being shut up for ten days, slipped out of the light, scaled the adjacent building and making their way through the snow and ice over the houses, managed to reach the ground in safety after many narrow escapes.

#### Barbitaries in Korea.

A correspondent of the Novos Vremya, writing from Seoul in the middle of October, gives a terrible description of the crimes perpetrated in Korea by the "Anti-Russian party," who, since the departure of the Russian financiers, and drill instructors, have wreaked their vengeance by means of vile deceit and barbarous cruelty on the former Roman Catholic interpreter himself, Tim Khun-yuk, was compelled to confess a crime of which every one knew him to be innocent. The motive was to shield the real criminals among the high officials of the government but these latter then broke their pledge and had the ex-interpreter condemned to the most brutal forms of capital punishment.

Mr. Maxwell is working earnestly to get through the appropriation by the present session of congress which was recommended by the secretary of agriculture for irrigation investigations. He says that the importance of this appropriation to California and the whole west cannot be measured. That it would enable the department of agriculture to carry on systematically a thorough investigation into all the complex problems in the methods of distribution and utilization of water supplies and in the application of water for irrigation which confront the owner of every irrigated farm, and have brought disaster and ruin to many, and would result in the speedy solution of many of these problems.

Mr. Maxwell also urges every one who is interested in irrigation in the west to send to the secretary of agriculture for copies of the pamphlet on alkali soils and the effect of irrigation on them, referred to above, and also for another irrigation bulletin soon to be issued by the agriculture department prepared by Elwood Mead, state engineer of Wyoming, and the best authority in the west on all the engineering and legal problems of irrigation.

Mr. Maxwell says the only way to satisfy the government, and especially of this great subject of irrigation is for the people of the west themselves

# A PROTEST IS COMING

## From Seattle and Port- land Merchants.

### American Klondike Route is Menaced.

#### The Anglo-American Treaty May Place Skagway and Dyea Under British Control.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

If the report of the sub-committee is adopted as now seems probable, it will prohibit a slice of Alaskan territory embracing the route to the Klondike may be ceded to Great Britain by the treaty to be signed by the Anglo-American commission.

The sub-committee's report, it is said, comes dangerously near putting Skagway and Dyea under British control, leaving to the Americans however, the control of the headwaters of the Lynn canal by both of which these supply towns are reached.

Under the treaty of concession it was

proven that whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 60th degree of north latitude to the 10th degree of west longitude shall prove to be at a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British and American possessions shall be formed by the line parallel to the winding of the coast and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The house committee on invalid pensions today reported favorably the pensioning of General John M. Palmer of Illinois, whose pension was reduced from \$100 to \$50.

# A REPUBLIC BY COURTESY

## The Philippine Prob- lem Solved.

### Senator Chilton's Original Idea.

#### He Would Place the Archipelago on the Same Plane as Liberia.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—This was

another day for expansion oratory in

the senate. In the open session the

speeches were Mr. Chilton of Texas and Mr. Wolcott of Colorado.

Mr. Chilton made a constitutional argument in support of the Venet resolution, his principal objection to the annexation of the Philippines being that it would admit to this country both the Filipinos and their products to come in

competition with our own working men and their products.

His proposed solution of the pending problem was the establishment of a republic in the Philippines over which the United States would exercise such care as it gives to the Republic of Liberia.

Mr. Wolcott made an eloquent—almost impassioned appeal to the senate

for the ratification of the Venet resolution.

He urged that the Senate should

not be swayed by the report of the

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# THE GREEK IS STILL A GREEK

Hellenic Race Little  
Changed.

Professor Miller's Interest-  
ing Lecture.

He Tells a Thrilling Tale of Per-  
sonal Adventure With  
Bold Brigands.

Last night Professor Walter A. Miller, of the Greek department at Stanford University, gave the eighth lecture in the university extension series, at the Presbyterian church. His subject, "How I became a Captain in the Greek Army," related to an exciting adventure which Professor Miller had in Greece in 1866. Before entering upon his narrative, however, the speaker dwelt at length upon the position of modern Greece in civilization.

The most people said the speaker being more familiar with ancient Greece, regard with contempt the present nation of that name. In the past Greece was supreme in art, literature, culture—everything but religion. Greece had in all but 30,000 square miles yet all that is great in Greek civilization comes from the small district of Attica having less territory than Fresno county.

Modern Greece is regarded as having a mongrel population, a mixture of every race that has ruled over the territory. But though Macedonians, Roman, Goth, Slav, Albanian and Turk have successively invaded her territory, the Greek of today is a pure descendant of the Greek of classic times. The Albanians are the only foreigners who have made permanent settlements in the country, and Greek prejudice against "barbarians" has prevented intermarriage with them.

The occupations of the peasants are the same as of old. Olives and olive oil, grapes and wine, oranges and lemons, wheat and barley are the products mentioned in the order of importance.

But if there is a small mixture of Albanian and Slav blood in the people, they cannot for that reason be denied the name of Greeks. Hardly any nation of modern times comes from a pure racial stock, and people are classified by language rather than by race.

The Greek of today uses the pure language of classical times. Plato and Aristotle could read the current issues of Athenian papers with perfect ease, and Paul could easily take part in the debates of the University of Athens, for all the euphonies changes in Greek had taken place before Apostolic times. The language of every day use is such as was used under the Roman occupation, and not more than one hundred Slavic words have been introduced.

In 1866, Professor Miller with a number of other classical scholars were in Athens making excavations among the ruins.

During the late winter occurred that adventure which he so vividly described. He intended taking a trip through northern Greece and Turkey to Constantinople, then to return to Athens by way of Troy and Smyrna. Setting out from Athens by a small line of railway he reached a village near the foot of Mount Pentelicon. He was most hospitably entertained by the monks of Penteli, but warned against the danger of climbing the mountain, he intended doing. However, he found the ascent of 4000 feet not quite so difficult as reported. From the summit of this classical peak he could see in every direction plains, mountains, bays and islands, all closely associated with classical story, and at the center of this beautiful picture, the Acropolis of Athens—the embodiment of Greek art.

Descending the peak on its southern slope the professor gained the plain of Marathon, the scene of Miltiades' famous victory twenty-four hundred years ago. The night was spent in the little village of Marathon, and the following day saw him on his way across the boundary of Attica to Athens. While he was passing over the road so long before him, led by the "Seven against Thebes" he fell into the company of two Albanians, who, after accompanying him for some distance, set upon him and robbed him of everything he had, including his watch and five hundred francs.

After he regained consciousness from the blow they had dealt him, the professor set out to obtain the arrest of the brigands. Unable to obtain assistance from the villagers, he at length reached the end of the line of railroad leading to Athens, after having walked sixty-five miles. The next morning he arrived in Athens.

For help he applied to the American minister. This gentleman was on intimate terms with M. Triopoulis, the prime minister of Greece, before whom Professor Miller laid his case. The prime minister became very much interested in the American student on account of his excellent command of the Greek tongue and promised to do everything in his power to recover his property. As no one but Professor Miller could identify the brigands, he was given a command of a squad of mounted police. These men have almost absolute power in preserving the peace and arresting offenders.

Clothed with this power, Mr. Miller proceeded in the attempt to capture the brigands and now the passive resistance of the people hindered him. No one would testify to having seen the men, or to knowing their whereabouts.

The police compelled everyone in each village through which the men had passed on the day of the robbery to appear and he examined; but all professed ignorance. Finally the magistrate of one of the villages fearing removal from office if detected in perfidy, revealed the residence of the offenders. The police went there and caught them. The father of one of the robbers had disappeared with the valuables, but he afterward came back and restored them to Mr. Miller.

In the trial Mr. Miller did not testify as to the slaying which he had suffered as the men impeded only five years back in the pontificate.

## A MOTHER'S PROTEST.

Against an Obscene Article in the Democrat.

Editor Republican.—I ask space in the columns of your paper to express my indignation toward the article in this evening's Democrat headed "A Shameless Pair." I am a mother, with children interested in the daily papers, but I want to say that if that is the kind of news that our evening paper proposes to publish and couch in such broad language as that of the article referred to, I for one mother, will say "Down with it, down with the paper."

When the business men make a speech and the publicans are to be blamed, we are to be blamed, but when the publicans are to be blamed, we are to be blamed.

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Professor Miller concluded his lecture with some remarks on the prisons and courts of Greece. The prisons are wretched from a sanitary point of view and in the speaker's opinion, five years in one of them would be worse than death. The courts of Greece are conducted in an excellent manner. The judges are very capable men, and are well informed. During late years bigamy has been almost entirely suppressed.

Next Friday night Professor Armed of the State University will continue his lecture on the study of English literature, paying particular attention to Chaucer.

N. Levy, the clothier, went to San Francisco last night on business.

**Thousands are Trying It.**

In order to prove the great merit of Ely's Cream Balm, the most effective cure for Cataract and Croup in Infants, we have prepared a general size for 10 cents to get it from your druggist or send 10 cents to ELY BROS., 15 Warren St., N. Y. City.

I suffered from cataract the whole kind ever since a boy, and I never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do that. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrow, 15 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged remedy for cataract and contains no cocaine, mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 10 cents. At druggists or by mail.

## HAPPENINGS IN ENGLAND

A Breezy Letter From London.

Hack Drivers Are Up in Arms.

France Makes Open Threats of War.—Will Meet England's Naval Bluff.

(Copyrighted 1898 by Associated Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Queen Victoria is to return to Windsor from Osborne on Tuesday next and will receive the new United States ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, who will present his credentials before Her Majesty starts for the Riviera.

Mr. Choate's reputation as a wit and brilliant after-dinner speaker has preceded him. The newspapers are full of his witty sayings and the stories credited to him, some true but mostly apocryphal. In fact, from the moment he gets foot on British soil, Mr. Choate will be expected to珊瑚ize like a bullion.

The Duke of Marlborough went to Osborne on Friday and was introduced and "kissed hands" on his appointment as paymaster general. He has also been sworn in as a privy councillor.

The Duchess of Marlborough is becoming very active in small public functions. She is to open a bazaar at Hackney next Thursday in aid of the Teachers' Orphanage site. These kindly acts greatly promote her popularity as they entail something more than mere attendance. It means a handsome contribution to the funds.

Oliver Knobell is down from Marg Island. He expects to visit his many friends here and return to die next Thursday. His many friends dressed in his country's blue are quite entrancing and our young country bunting had better be on their guard.

Mrs. M. B. Harris gave a reception to a few of her friends Saturday afternoon. Miss Knobell was not invited till late in the afternoon, when delicious refreshments were served. Those present were: Dr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Galloway, Miss Wolcott, Mr. and Mrs. Marrows, Mr. and Mrs. Gatcham, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Church and Mr. Togood.

The Good Templars lodge is making preparations for District Lodge, which is to be held here the first Saturday in March. An open meeting will be held in the evening and from all reports an excellent program will be rendered.

Miss Hamby is down from San Francisco visiting her father.

Dr. Wells is recovering from a severe attack of the grippe.

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